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mate the fraction of the population omitted from the tax lists, i. e. the number of those who did not possess grain and livestock worth one half mark. The extent of Rickinghall Inferior, nineteen years later, explains that there were 32 free tenants, 65 molmen, and 4 customary tenants. Of the free tenants the 14 who did labor services were probably resident, and 9 certainly were so. The 58 names of the tax list are thus represented by upwards of 78 in the extent. A discrepancy like this or even greater appears relative to three other parishes for which the extents are printed. In only one is there closer correspondence. We are led to infer that the families too poor to own a cow or a few bushels of grain formed a considerable fraction of the population—perhaps one fourth.

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Agrarpolitik und Agrarreform in Spanien unter Carl III. By RUDOLF LEONHARD. (München: J. Schweitzer. 1909. Pp. viii, 331.)

The field of Spanish economic history has attracted the attention of so few investigators that it is indeed a pleasure to note an important addition to their ranks. Dr. Leonhard's work was begun under the direction of Professor Brentano, and carried on in the archives at Madrid. No mention is made of the innumerable local and provincial collections which at once occur to the critical reader as fruitful sources of material upon this subject. His bibliography is ample, and its usefulness to the student is enhanced by a convenient arrangement of the titles under such headings as "Feudalism," "Majorate," "Mesta," "Taxation and Finance," "Agriculture and Irrigation," "Poor Relief," etc. The list is not without certain shortcomings: as the absence of the important contributions by Laporta in agricultural history, Hurtado in financial history, and Garrido in industrial history.

The work may be divided into three headings of about equal length. After an inadequate summary of the political situation, he takes up the first of these divisions, namely, the general economic development of Spain up to the period under discussion (1759-1788). The treatment of this subject is both too extensive and too brief: as an introduction to the agrarian history of the reign of Charles III, the thirty pages on the general development of internal administration in Spain are quite unnecessary, while the reader would welcome a more ample discussion of such

highly important topics as the history of land tenure during the two centuries preceding this reign. This scanty treatment is noticeable especially in the short summary of the "two-field system" (pp. 61-62), and in the explanation of the tardiness of technical advance (p. 68). On the whole the chapters on the development of large land-holdings, though brief, are very helpful to the general reader who too seldom finds concise statements of the history of the *majorate* (a form of land tenure among the nobility), or of the growth of the land-holdings of the military orders and the church.

The second part of the work, which is devoted to the theoretical aspects of the subject, constitutes a real contribution to historical knowledge in this field. The author has carefully gathered and discussed the agrarian theories of the leading statesmen of the period, Aranda, Florida-Blanca, Campomanes and others; and investigated the important question of the position and influence of the numerous economic societies, the so-called *amigos del país*. He has failed, however, to consider an important phase of the subject, namely, the French origins of the inspiration of these organizations, a point which Menendez y Pelayo and Rousseau have fully developed. On the other hand, Dr. Leonhard does bring out clearly the strong resemblance between these earlier reforms and those which were agitated at the close of the revolutionary period.

The most noticeable shortcomings of the work occur in the third part, in which the author discusses the actual work of the agrarian reforms undertaken by this administration. Chief among these are first, the measures for the enclosures of public lands and the limitation of the *majorate*; second, the restrictions upon the operation of the *mesta*, or sheep-raising combine; third, the experiment with the German colonists in the Sierra Morena; and fourth, the protection of forests. Moreover, Dr. Leonhard fails to correlate the results of his investigation with the important political events of the time. The most noteworthy single measure of Charles' home policy was the expulsion of the Jesuits in 1767, an event of the greatest importance economically as well as socially and politically. In this connection the author omits to consider the effects of the use made by the King of the *fondo pío benefical* (the funds derived from the sale of Jesuit properties), and of the lands of the Order for agrarian purposes. Nor have the various financial measures dealing with agricultural problems been touched upon, as, for example, a consideration of the reduc-

tion of the *alcabala* and *millónes* (taxes on the sale of food products) from 14 to 4 per cent and of the income tax from 5 per cent to half that rate for those occupying their own lands, both of which measures were largely intended to improve agrarian conditions.

The defects noted above are after all not vital and Dr. Leonard's book deserves commendation because it marks a notable advance in our knowledge of a fruitful but neglected field of historical research. Even though his work does not show an extensive use of manuscripts and hitherto unknown materials, the author has done admirable service as a pioneer, for which those who follow him in the field of Spanish economic history should be more than grateful.

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The Scottish Staple in the Netherlands. By MATTHIJS P. ROOSEBOOM. (The Hague: Martinus Nijhoff. 1910. Pp. xiv, 237, ccxlv.)

The author informs us that this book was completed shortly before the publication in 1909 of a volume on the same subject by John Davidson and Alexander Gray. It is recognized that a comparison of the two is inevitable, but the author expresses the hope that they will be found to be complementary, since his method, described as "documentary, chronological and historical," differs widely from the method of economic analysis, based largely on published sources, followed by his predecessors. The student of history will be grateful for the collection of unpublished documentary material, gathered from the archives of Veere and other places, which fills a considerable part of the last two hundred pages of the book; and will respect the rigid adherence to details of fact, set forth in annalistic form, which characterizes the narrative.

To the economist, however, whose interests must be kept foremost in this review, it will be matter for regret that the material has been studied with little appreciation of its economic and industrial bearings, and is presented in chronological and not in logical relations. The reader will seek in vain for such studies of commercial organization, and such descriptions and criticisms of commercial policy, as were contributed by Davidson and Gray; and will deplore the antiquarian treatment of topics of great eco-